

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1900.

Subscriptions by Mati, Postpaid. HO 50 DAILY, per Month DAILY, per Year RUNDAY, per Year DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month...... Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN, New York City, PARIS-Klosque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capuelnes.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for on wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Another Voice From the Grave. GRANT A. WHITE was Captain of Company B. First Arkansas Volunteers, in the war | tion of reciprocal free trade, said that Canwith Spain. Last fall he received a commission as Lieutenant in the Thirty-third Regiment of Volunteers and went to Luzon. Last Wednesday his death was reported by Gen. Otts. A letter from him to Governor | tives to say whether Canadian manufac-Jones of Arkansas is printed by the St. Louis | turers are prepared to accept the free Globe-Democrat. It was written at Angogin in northern Luzon, Feb. 12. Lieut. WHITE congratulates Governor Jones on being an expansionist. He then relates the surrender of Gen. Concepcion and staff. "Two mem- | be needful to prevail upon Great Britain to bers of the staff," he writes, "spoke good reverse her traditional policy and accept English, and the very first question they Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S suggestion. asked after business was over was: 'Will Mr. BRYAN be elected President, and wont the Congress stop the war in December? They seemed to be mixed in their dates and | pretend to assert. It does not hesitate, thought an election was pending. They expressed great solicitude for Mr. BRYAN and called him their 'good friend' several times.

Lieut. WHITE continues his account o the good friends of AGUINALDO as follows: "A St. Louis Democratic paper of Jan. 9 in an editorial states that the report of AGUINALDO issuing | servatives, although they profess superior a proclamation calling on all friends of the insurrecion to stand firm as 'Our good friend, WILLIAM J. BRYAN' is certain to be elected, has no truth whatover in it. Now, I have seen these proclamations time after time in our chase after AGGIE. He shed them that preference, but admit that they cannot all along the line, and while I can't read much Span-Ish I could make out the names of BRYAN and AT-KINSON, also MASON, HOAR and a number of other Buen Amigos."

Then comes this expression of manly and patriotic anger against the Americans who are giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

"It makes a man want to get a few days' leave and to back and buck and gag a few 'shining lights of | The Theories and Practices of Bodmer. American statesmanship.' Every fight we have is directly attributed to the encouragement given the enemy by these men, and every one of our men killed owes his death to them, for AGUINALDO is whipped. and knows it, and only hangs on desperately, hoping | mittee on Distribution," His observations that his 'friends' will manage some way to help him out, and not realizing that only a few men are making all the noise. It would be different if he was really fighting for liberty. He is fighting for the supremacy of the Tagal race, which is the only one | to the Committee on Distribution" and lis-In favor of the insurrection, and the subversion of all others, and he is fighting for a crown."

Thus does another American soldier, dead in the service of his country, testify, as Sporrord, Barcus & U. S. A. LAWTON did, against the men who are holding up the hands of the slayers of our soliers in the Philippines. The "good friends" AGUINALDO are the enemies of their ountry. Next November the American his existence has not been unknown to us. people will show the rebels and the abettors

of rebellion the fruitlessness of their hopes. A Defence of the Canadian Liberal

Ministry. We have directed attention to the energy with which Sir Charles Tupper and his \$34 for that Government document. We fellow Conservatives have assailed Sir WIL-FRID LAURIER'S concession of a preferential tariff to Great Britain and with which they have repudiated the project of a political union between the mother country and her Colonies. One of the most weighty of the | THE SUN has begun this fight on our books with the Ministerial organs, the Toronto Globe, has undertaken to defend the Liberal policy. Under the caption of "A Record of Prog-

ress" the Globe maintains that ever since the present Liberal Government was formed, namely, in July, 1896, the weakness and dissension which had long prevailed at Ottawa under Conservative auspices gave place to unity and strength. The Manitoba school question was settled in a few months and has been scarcely heard of during the last three years. Other evidences of administrative activity are pointed out. For instance, the Intercolonial Railway has been extended to Montreal; the Crow's Nest Pass Railway has been constructed and the deepening of the canals has been vigorously prosecuted. Two-cent postage, long talked go." Accordingly Sporrord, having finof but long deferred, has become an accomplished fact, and letters are now transmitted at that rate from all parts of Canada and the United States and to nearly every section of the British Empire. To postal reform has been added tariff reform. The tariff bill of 1897 not only made a general reduction in duties, especially in those on iron and steel goods, but it placed corn and other articles on the free list; it also assured a preference to the mother country in the markets of the Dominion by providing for a special reduction in 1898 of one-quarter of the duties on gating committee may find it profitable to British imports. This reduction has since been increased to one-third in the duties leviable during the present year.

Notwithstanding the material reform effected in the postal system and the tariff the condition of the Canadian exchequer has been signally improved under the Liberal Government. In 1894, 1895 and 1896 there had been deficits amounting to \$5,694,000. In 1898 and 1899 there were surpluses aggregating \$6,560,000, or a net surplus of \$6,000.-000 after the half-million deficit in 1897 had been deducted. A surplus of \$7,500,000 is expected for 1900. Again, the total trade of the Dominion in 1899 was \$321,661,000, an | see something of the work that rests on me. increase of \$82,661,000 over that of 1898 If the present rate of increase be maintained, the trade of the current year will be \$135,000,000 more than that of 1896. In other words, the trade of 1900 will be more than equal to that of 1896 added to that of 1868 or 1869. It is true that this remarkable exhibit it for three years." on the part of the Minister of Finance is credited by the Conservatives exclusively to the general prosperity of the country. One thing at least, however, is certain: The figures just cited disprove the assertion made by the Conservatives in 1896 that the return of the Liberals to power would mean commercial and industrial ruin.

But how does the Globe meet the charge that, in giving to British commodities a preference in the Dominion markets, the Liberal Government made gratuitously a concession which the mother country would have bought at a great price? According to Sir CHARLES TUPPER, Canada ought to have as he alleged when he was asking Congress secured, in return for that valuable conces- to make him a gift of Government plates, or Kingdom. The Globe answers that, in the to the final volume, or of Ainsworth first place, the concession was not gratu- R. Spofford, who, as Bodmer now ex- nearly complete again, and in a few days itous because, in return for it, the Liberal plains, was hiped by the "Committee on there will be room for no more help. Government obtained what its Conservative Distribution," to do that job and for no predecessor had long but valuly tried other purpose. And the Senate investiga-

the treaties which forbade Canada or SPOFFORD and for what purpose, with the other self-governing Colonies to impose following statement of the Hon. JAMES D. higher duties upon Belgian or German RICHARDSON in the House of Representagoods than should be levied upon corretives on January 30 of the present year: sponding commodities imported from Great Britain. In the second place, the Globe "Mr. TAWNEY. -I would also state that Mr. SPOP

FORD's name is printed on the letterhead as Secre denies that there was any hope of obtaining tary of the Committee. a preference for Canadian products in the "Mr. RICHARDSON. -Mr. SPOPPORD has been em-British market by way of a return for the preference of one-quarter or one-third con-

ployed to assist, in an honorable way, in the sale of

ceded to British commodities in the Cana-

further than to say that the United King-

food products and raw materials coming

from foreign countries so as to give a pref-

the Colonies, but only on condition that

British products should be admitted to

Canada and other Colonies absolutely free

of duty. The Globe reminds its opponents

that Sir WILFRID LAURIER, speaking at the

time in London in reference to the sugges-

ada could not accept such an offer because

the whole fabric of Canadian finance as well

as of Canadian industry was founded on

customs duties. The Globe invites Conserva-

competition of their British rivals. Even it

they were, it would be necessary to per-

suade the Australian Colonies to accept an

equally free competition, and it would still

That a practicable type of political union

between the mother country and her Colon-

ies has been yet devised, the Globe does not

however, to reject, as outside of the field of

practical politics, the proposal of a Zollver-

ein based upon the principle of absolute

free trade between all the parties to the

commercial union. There is thus, at last, a

distinct line of cleavage between the two

political parties in the Dominion. The Con-

loyalty, are opposed to the preference at

present given to British products in the

Canadian market. The Liberals defend

go further and give absolutely free access

to British manufactures, although only by

that extreme concession could the British

Parliament be tempted to allow Canadian

products a preference in the markets of

A reporter of THE SUN in Washington

visited on Friday last the busy headquarters

and richly stocked warerooms of the "Com-

are recorded in another column. Not only

did he find business humming, but he also

had the pleasure of meeting the "Treasurer

tening to that gentleman's views of THE

Sun's motives in directing public attention

to the prosperous affairs of RICHARDSON,

The name of the "Treasurer to the Com-

mittee on Distribution" is RUDOLF J. Bop-

MER. Mr. BODMER has not previously

appeared in person in these essays, but

Nor has it been unknown to those kicking

bibliophiles who, having discovered the mis-

representation and false pretences employed

by agents of the concern, have refused to

receive the "Messages and Papers of the

Presidents [Copyright, 1897, by JAMES D.

RICHARDSON] " and declined to pay in their

"Of course you know why this fight is made on us.

THE SUN IS a Trust paper and Mr RICHARDSON IS

and has always been against the Trusts. And so

idea of injuring Mr. RICHARDSON and helping the

have ample opportunity to elaborate this

ingenious conception when they are sum-

moned before the investigating commit-

Mr. Bodmer's statement regarding poor

SPOFFORD makes it necessary for us to recur

to the Assistant Librarian of Congress, some-

thing we had not expected to do. BODMER

says that Spofford was hired to make a

originally prepared. "When he had done

the work we hired him for," explains

BODMER, "of course we permitted him to

ished his index, "isn't connected with the

This is very interesting. It ought to be

particularly interesting to the Hon. JAMES

D. RICHARDSON, who based his appeal to

Congress for a gift of the duplicate plates

upon the alleged extra labor devolved upon

him personally by the necessity of indexing;

and who informed the country, in the pref-

ace of the tenth volume, after the index

had been completed, that it was the work of

his son, assisted by himself. The investi-

clearly in view the dates of the first two.

From the Congressional Record of May 11, 1897.

would require almost a year's time of constant work

with the volumes as they are issued from the press

compiling, is occupying me these two or three hours

a day that I speak of, and has taken the time for the

last two years. I mention these facts that you may

From the Preface to Volume X. July 4, 1899.

consumed by the preparation of the Index. The In-

dex is mainly the work of my sen. JAMES D. RICH-

as I could give him. He has given his entire time to

Frem BODMER'S Statement, April 21, 1909.

index except a regular list of the papers which wasn't

worth anything. So we invited Mr. Spofford to

prenare a real indez, a sort of guide to the books.

meanwhile the benefit of his counsel as to the books

themselves. When that index was finished, however

he asked leave to withdraw from the committee, and,

as he had done the work we hired him for, of course we

the work of the Hon. JAMES D. RICHARDSON

permitted him to go."

"When these papers were first compiled we had no

The work has occupied me closely for more than

ir years. A great portion of this time has been

MR. RICHARDSON.-Here I am called upon to

those by RICHARDSON himself:

'real index' to replace a worthless index

tee appointed by the Senate.

'Committee now."

THE SUN's present interest in hin

the United Kingdom.

The victims of the agents of the "Comdian market. The Globe points out that mittee on Distribution," and pretty much even Mr. CHAMBERLAIN has never gone the whole country, know now in what way poor Mr. Spofford's name and title of dom might place a small customs tax on "General Secretary" have assisted in the sale of the work. We proceed to quote from the interview with BODMER: erence to similar commodities sent from

"'We once used a letterhead,' continued Mr. BODMER, 'which created all kinds of a fuss.' With that he produced a sheet of paper headed with 'Com-mittee on Distribution,' printed in Old English type exactly like that used by the Committee on Ways and Means and every other committee in the House. that was so objectionable we have been working it off and now use only this sort."

We should say that BODMER has been working off" the deceptive stationery with a vengeance. But why does that eminent financier speak of the working-off process as a thing of the remote past?

BODMER's explanation here quoted was made on April 21. On April 12, just nine days earlier, he signed with a rubber stamp and mailed to Boston a communication typewritten on paper bearing the very etterhead which he says was "once used but was discontinued because "objectionable." This remarkable communication was addressed by Bodmen to one of the kicking bibliophiles of whom we have spoken. As it reveals the "Committee on Distribution" in a new aspect, namely, that of the angry and threatening creditor using the semblance of official character to collect an alleged debt, we print it in full below. It adds another chapter to this extraordinary story:

Committee on Distribution Messages and Papers of Presidents.

JAMES D. RICHARDSON, Tennessee,

EDITOR. AINSWORTH R. SPOPFORD.

GENERAL SECRETARY. WASHINGTON, D. C., April 12, 1900. " DEAR SIR: It may seem all right to you to evade our notices for payment and our urgent demands for an expression of a willingness to regard the terms of your contract, but I cannot help but think you are committing a grave error in importing damage to us.

as we expect the same treatment and attention to this indebtedness that you would from your debtors. I consider you capable to meet the payments, and we have definitely resolved to grant no further concessions as to time, having reached the extreme limit of "We have formulated our policy and have decided upon definite action. We will be compelled to address communication to your employer or to the parties through which source you receive your money, giving

of refuse to intermeddle, as there is no desire upon their part to be drawn into petty litigation. "We are reluctant to engage in these proceedings which may disqualify you from position of trust or profitable business, but there is no other alternative when customary and polite demands do not receive

them an adequate comprehension of what we are

having to contend with to get this money; they will

your attention. We also will make application to a Merchants' Protective Association who collects and communicates accurate information concerning the exact source of debtors' incomes who will furnish us data essential from time to time, and the name of a party peculiarly adapted to reach it. In fact, we are going to resort to any legal expedient and will meet any contingency to obtain jurisdiction of your earnings or property, the records being conclusive and showing affirmatively facts necessary to establish this juris-

"This is a strong measure, and will not be exerrised doubtingly and there will be no relaxation until we succeed in collecting the full amount, together with damages to cover the expense occasioned by our being compelled to take these indirect measures.

quote first Mr. BODMER's general theory of "We shall also institute measures to compel and obligation and to enjoin people who may owe you money from paying you, pending the settlement of this matter, by making application to the Court for permanent attachment proceedings. Any assumption upon your part to leave us without a dollar or the courtesy of an effort can hardly be justified on any ettled moral or legal principles, and your intention Both the anti-monopolistic compiler and to pay will not suffice as an antidote to neutralize the the anti-monopolistic treasurer should loss to which we are being subjected.

"You will observe that while we deem it expe dient to resort to the above extraordinary measures, hey are separate and distinct and are for the attain men' of different results, being based upon the fact hat nothing but drastic steps will bring you to time. "This is final, and disposes of the whole merits of the case. We trust that your sense of business fairness will prompt you to forestall these effective meas-

ires and make a small payment upon account immediately which will be deemed to constitute an extension of 50 days, when you will still have the privilege "In conclusion, I beg to state that there is abun-

dance of evidence to establish this claim, which can be produced at any time without fear of change or liability of misconstruction. The validity of your indebtedness will depend upon whether or not we have delivered to you the stipulation of your agreement which is inflexible. You have received the books and the retention is an admission of the correctness of the account: the signature to your contract is genuine, the debt was created upon principles of law which are established; your contract bears and expresses the transaction actually made and it is not necessary for us to allege and prove that we relied upon it, as you made an unconditional acknowledgment of the debt.

"COMMITTER ON DISTRIBUTION, RUDOLPH J. BODMER. "Treasurer.

The italies are ours in the foregoing. compare these three statements, keeping They mark a threat which, if not actually indictable under the laws of Massachusetts or of the District of Columbia, is very near the line which divides blackmail from legitimate measures of debt-collection. It is to make an index to this large compilation . . . It this feature of the letter composed BODMER for the perusal of one to make it. . . I am carrying that index along of the recalcitrant bibliophiles originally and I have it prepared down to and including the persuaded by the Barcusian methods, that fourth volume, which you have not yet seen. I got the attention of Congress should be mainly advance sheets of it from the office, and have made directed. The elephantine proportions of the index up to date. This work, in addition to the the dun, the ponderous attempt to terrify, and the over-elaboration of portentous phrases in wonderful English, are matters of curiosity only.

Such was the use to which "Treasurer BODMER of the "Committee on Distribution" was putting, less than a fortnight ago. the quasi-official stationery that bears the names of the Hon. James D. RICHARDSON ARDSON, Jr., who prepared it with such assistance and Mr. AINSWORTH R. SPOFFORD.

A Demonstration.

The past week's story of the new Croton Dam proves the need of troops there and hence the propriety of sending them.

Gen. RoE and his men reached the dam to Well, he worked at that until it was done and gave us their homes and no apparent cause for a show of force by the State. Those who looked with a friendly eye on riot because of racial sympathy with the idle Italians The investigating committee, when it gets or because of a leaning toward disdown to the index, will perhaps be able to order sneered at Governor Roosevelt's determine whether that index is exclusively action as a wanton display of power and condemned it as an overbearing affront to law-abiding men who having asserted their right to stop work stood in the way of sion, a corresponding preference for Cana- of the younger JAMES D. RICHARDSON, as nobody desiring to take their places. But dian products in the markets of the United the father fondly announced in his preface after a few days of protection offered to part of them are carried out, the water men willing to work the force of laborers is

The troops have simply stayed by the dam, and with that guarantee of personal

statement of Bodmer, as to who hired In spite of the talk of the demagogues it is plain that the majority of the striking Italians felt that to venture into employment again would be to risk the fate of the murdered Douglass.

Under the circumstances the troops should be kept at the dam so long as there remains the shadow of anxiety as to the future in the mind of either workingman or contractor.

Sampson and Schley.

The partisans of Rear Admiral SCHLEY. led by Gen. AGNUS of Baltimore, whose repudiation of his agreement to pay money to a charity named by THE SUN gained for him the title of the "Welcher of Nacirema," have been heard from again in savage tones in denunciation of Rear Admiral Sampson and all those who, aiming at justice, assert the facts of record concerning both officers. The World has published a story that this Gen. AGNUS extorted favors for SCHLEY from President McKINLEY, on the threat of publishing some long stored up Information that was discreditable to SAMP-SON, Rear Admiral CROWNINSHIELD and Capt. MAHAN. Knowledge of such an occurrence has been denied in Washington.

Throughout the discussion of the issue upon Sampson and Schley The Sun has had first in mind the welfare, the efficiency, the good name and, most of all, the honor of the American Navy. If out of the past there can be raked up dishonor attaching to Sampson, demanding for him public disgrace at the hands of his peers, in Heaven's name let justice be done. And so also of War shall appoint a Board of Engineers who CROWNINSHIELD and MANAN, against whom the rage of the Schlevites has been particularly venomous. But don't let surmise as to the past cloud the knowledge of the present.

Every one knows to-day that Sampson by all rules of war was the Commander of the victorious American fleet at Santiago, and that he is, publicly and privately, so regarded by the Captain of every ship of that fleet; that he has been barred from receiving the reward which a patriotic people owe to an officer who has done for his country such services as his, and that this failure of fair play is because of jealousy on the part of SCHLEY and the blind and angry support of it in certain newspapers. So much for Sampson, one factor in this controversy.

Now for the other. It is a matter of pub lic knowledge, not founded on speculation or hearsay, but upon the records of the Government, that SCHLEY proved himself a subject for censure as a commander: that he has been exposed in an attempt to cheat the public in regard to his own conduct that he practically has received the lie from a brother officer, and that, although so smirched and disgraced by the official records, he has never dared to ask for a Court of Inquiry, by which stains like his if undeserved can be wiped away.

And to think that shame of this kind, unknown in any service in the world, is suffered to rest upon the Navy of the United States!

The Greatest Obstacle in the Way of the Missionaries.

The Rev. Dr. Paton, a missionary to the New Hebrides, said in the course of a sermon at the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary on Sunday, that missionaries are "extremely thorough in the study of the Bible, owing to the necessity of trans lating it." That is very true, for the first work of all Protestant missionaries of Christianity is to translate the Bible into the languages and dialects of the people of other religions whom they go to convert.

The Bible is the prime essential of their piritual campaign, and the amo labor expended on its translation has been almost inconceivably great. In the New Hebrides alone, said Dr. PATON, the Scriptures have been translated into as many as twenty-two distinct dialects. A single Bible Society, the British and Foreign, distributes Bibles translated into more than two hundred languages and dialects, usually by missionaries. This great task could not have been performed except under the inspiration of absolute faith in the Scriptures as the infallible word of Gop. The whole impulse to missionary endeavor came from such faith, in the missionaries themselves and in the self-sacrifice by which they were stimulated and supported. The circulation of the Bible as the only guide to salvation and the sole source of Christianity is the motive of all the missionary enterprise. So soon as missionaries have mastered a language or a dialect into which the Bible has not been rendered they set about to translate the Book into it at infinite pains as the means necessary to enable them to fulfil the injunction to carry the Gospel to every creature.

At the Union Theological Seminary, in whose chapel Dr. Paron preached on Sunday, the attitude of the professors toward the Scriptures, however, is very different from that of the missionaries and from that the "heathen" world. It is an attitude of criticism rather than of faith, and is akin to the intellectual opposition with which the missionaries have to deal in Oriental countries more especially. If this criticism is correct the self-denying labor expended in making those hundreds of translations of the Bible has been inspired by delusion, and the Book has been put before countries not Christian on an assumption which is false. Nor is it possible to keep from the more intelligent of these "beathen" the knowledge that scholarship in Christendom itself rejects the authority and doubts the authenticity of the Bible put before them by the missionaries as the absolute Word of Gon. Already, in these days of rapid com- good authority that the Boer forces in the munication that knowledge has extended to India, to China and to Japan, and it will become more and more general. Very likely we shall hear of the consequences from the Liberal Congress of Religion, which met at Boston yesterday and will continue its sessions during the progress of the Ecumenical Conference on Missions in this city.

At this time when the Bible is repudiated as an infallible authority by teachers of the very Churches which are circulating it in 'heathendom' as the veritable Word of Goo, is not all missionary enterprise enfind perfect quiet, the strikers retired to countering in Christendom itself a far more serious obstacle to its successful progress than any it contends against in the "heathen" countries where the effort at evangelization is expended?

Reference has hitherto been made in THE Sux to the numerous ship and power canals and other proposed schemes for diverting water for various purposes from the Great Lakes. Worthy as these enterprises doubtless are, it is clear that if all, or any considerable level of the Great Lakes will be lowered and enormous damage will be done to shipping and other business interests established on their shores. Recognizing the grave importance of the matter, a joint resolution has been to secure, namely, the denunciation of tors will likewise compare the foregoing safety the vacant places have been filled. for an international investigation of these kick out a good pair of shoes every two weeks."

plans with the idea of determining how far

they should be allowed to proceed. One of the most noteworthy of the new Question. schemes is the power canal of the Michigan and Lake Superior Power Company. Water is to be taken by this means out of the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie for the purpose of maintaining an electrical power, chiefly for the purpose of treating iron ore. The new canal is to cost nearly \$7,000,000, and over \$3.000,000 have already been spent upon it. There is no doubt, of course, that the execution of the project would be of tremendous benefit to the mining and other interests of Sault Ste. Marie. But the plan has been vigorously fought by the Lake Carriers' Association, an organization whose objects are sufficiently implied in its title. That is to say, the Lake Carriers' Association has demanded that the power canal property, the result of which was summarily should not so lower the level of the lake as to damage shipping interests. as follows: The

association brought evidence before the Congressional Committee having the matter in charge to show that should the opening of the canal lower the level of the lake so much as an inch, it would damage the lake and its interests \$1,125,000 yearly; if the canal lowered the lake level two and a half inches it was shown that the damage to the same interests would be \$2.830,000 annually. The sponsors for the canal, however, declared their purpose of erecting compensating works on the Canadian shore by means of which enough water would be poured into the lake each day to make good any deficiency that might be caused by the operation of the canal. The two parties to the contest have now agreed to a bill allowing the power company to draw water from the St. Mary's River as it wishes, but providing that the remedial works on the Canadian shore before specifled shall be built, and that the Secretary of shall pass upon the plans for the construction and operation of the new canal, and suggest to the Secretary of War such regulations as may be necessary governing the amount of water to be diverted. The bill empowers the Secretary of War to have the power company's works removed or changed if it shall be proved that this is necessary, and it places the power company under the entire operation of any such rules as may be drawn up by the international commission, should one be authorized, which investigates the maintenance of the levels of the waters lying between the United States and Canada.

It is believed that this compromise will be a model for similar ones regarding the operations of the other ship and drainage canals that have been planned.

SIBLEY the Apostate. That man SIBLEY .- Buf-When the Hon JOSEPH C. SIBLEY'S heart and ocketbook were open to the Democrats they ought him a statesman and a friend of man. Presumably he is essentially the same Joz SIBLEY that he was when BRYAN loved him.

The Hon. CARL BROWNE, who once marched to Washington with Coxey, has been Admiral DEWKY's most enthusiastic political supporter. At the Missouri Progressive Populist Convention, he spoke with fervor in favor of DEWEY and BARKER or DONNELLY. Subsequently he reverted to BARKER and DONNELLY. Thus does the Dewey boom lose its loudest boomer.

If there is any better speaker in America than BENJAMIN HARRISON, bring him on-

As some persons see something peculiarly impudent in the proposition of the Silver Republicans to call themselves Lincoln Republicans, it is right to explain that "Lincoln Republicans" must not be assumed to refer to ARRAHAM LINCOLN. Probably it means "Republicans" of the school of Col. BRYAN of Lincoln, Neb.

As a rule, we leave to others the fashionable compliments to Governor Roosevelt on his 'manliness'; but we must join on the occasion of his refusing to deliver Governor TAYLOR, of Kentucky, to the reckless and savage Goebel-

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Although the latest despatches from the Boer side contain some interesting details of what took place two and three days ago, neither they nor those from the British side make the situation very clear. One thing, however, is evident which is that the forces moving to the relief of Col Dalgetty, who is locked up at Jammersburg Drift near Wepener, are having a difficult time of it owing to the weather and the Boer resistance. The British plan would appear to be to close in on the Boers who surround the Colonial force at Jammersburg Drift as was done with Gen. Cronje at Paardeberg, but if so, the 18,000 men more or less under Gen. Rundle are insufficient for the purpose if the numbers of the Boers are anything like those stated looking at the wide circle the British would have to cover and the Boer power of concentration and rapid movement. The presence of Gens DeWet and Villiers reported at Thaba N'Chu on Friday last would indicate a considerable force at that point watching the British movements to the east and southeast of Bloemfontein The reports from Floemfontein make it look

as though Lord Roberts were completely

reorganizing the army under his com-

mand, and that he is still seriously ham-

pered by the want of horses. His despatch of

yesterday justifles the suspicion that Gen

Rundle was meeting with a stiff resistance, strong enough to need the assistance of two brigades of cavalry under Gen. French and Gen Pole-Carew's infantry division. The detachment of so large a force, three infantry the missionaries are seeking to cultivate in | divisions, two brigades of cavalry, with their artillery and mounted infantry contingents. from Bloemfontein and Reddersburg attests the shrewdness of the Boer strategy, for so long as | Dard melles and declare a blockade, in or out, they can be kept in the south the direct ad- again a every vessel under the Ottoman flag, vance from Bloemfontein is suspended, and the action of the left wing at Boshof neutralized The statement that a map had been found on a British scout captured by a Boer patrol, in which the Orange Free State has been renamed Brandesia after the late President Brand, is situation created by this action exceedingly interesting, and in line with the policy indicated in Lord Roberts's first public utterance after his entry into Bloemfontein, when he spoke of President Stevn as the late President, and proceeded to plan out a new ad- power. ministration for the Free State and renamed the State railways the Imperial Military Railways. The statement purporting to come from field number 80,000 is evidently an exaggeration, unless foreign troops have been smuggled into the country by some unknown routes, which is very unlikely. That guns and am-

A Douglass Fund From All the National Guard. nection with the raising of a fund for the Widow

quite certain.

munition are finding their way in by some out-

of-the-way route from the coast appears to be

Douglass of Mount Vernon I would suggest the plan of asking each member of the National Guard to contribute from 10 to 25 cents. They would respond gladly and it would be a neat amount for Mrs. Douglass.

Expected Trial of a Pennsylvania Militiaman for Offering His Services to England. From the Philadelphia Press.

The court-martial of a high officer of the Pennsy vania National Guard will probably follow an investi gation now being made by Major Gen. George R.

The officer, whose name is not now divulged, offered himself to the British Government for service in South Africa against the Boers. The offer was made two weeks ago to the British Government through her Majesty's Consul in this city, the Hon. W.S. Powell.

An Adult. From the Detroit Free Press. "Say, pa, what is an adult?"

PRICE OF THE CATHEDRAL LOT. Judge Beekman's Investigation Settled the

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In relation to letter of Mr. Charles Hemstreet in your Issue of this date, wherein he promises a correction of a statement made in his book, "Nooks and Corners of Old New York," concerning the site of St. Patrick's Cathedral, the statement he made, which he now wishes to correct being that the Cathedral site was given to the Roman Catholies for a nominal sum of \$1. Similar statements have been written and uttered and published time and again in the face of wellestablished and recorded facts. In 1893 Henry R. Beekman a former Counsel to the Corporation and now a Supreme Court Judge, made, at the request of John D. Crimmins, an exami-

In 1796 Casimir T. Goerck laid out what were known as the common lands belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York into blocks, each bounded on the north and south by unnamed streets sixty feet in width. The property in question forms a banking institution, which obtained the privipart of block No. 62 on said map, which, in 1799, was conveyed by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New York to one Robert Lylburn for the sum of £405 and a perpetual quit rent of "four bushels of good mer- as a license to do a general banking business, chantable wheat or the value thereof in gold or silver coin of lawful money of the State of New York," payable on May 1 of each and every year. The property was conveyed by Lylburn in 1810 to Francis Thompson and Thomas Cadle, who in turn sold it to Andrew Morris and Cornelius Heeney, by whom it was mortgaged in 1810 to the Eagle Fire Company of New York, and in 1821 conveyed to one Denis Doyle, subject to said mortgage.

The Eagle Fire Company having instituted proceedings for the foreclosure of the mort-

proceedings for the foreelosure of the mort-gage, the property was by the decree of the Court of Chancery sold at public auction, and was purchased on such sale by Francis Cooper, to whom it was accordingly conveyed on Nov. 12. 1828, by Christian L. Grim, a Master of Chancery

By deed dated Jan. 30, 1829, and recorded in the Register's office in this city in liber 248 of conveyances, page 71. Francis Cooper con-yeved the same property to the trustees of St. conveyances, page 71. Francis Cooper conveyed the same property to the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral in the city of New York and the trustees of St. Peter's Church. The recitals in this deed state that the above trustees had selected the property in question for a burial ground, and had designated Francis Cooper to attend the sale and bid for the property; that the purchase was accordingly made by Cooper for \$5.550, which money as well as an additional sum of \$51.53, exacted by the Master in Chancery for interest, was paid in equal parts by the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral and the trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral and the trustees of St. Peter's Church, and the property was purchased by Cooper, and the title thereto taken by him for these two corporations which had advanced the purchase money. It was accordingly conveyed to them.

About 1811 a new plan of streets and avenues was adopted by the city which differed from the one of Goerck's in 1796, which resulted in parcels of land being cut from a frontage on the new streets by strips in some cases

on the new streets by strips in some cases not more than a few inches in width. To remedy not more than a few inches in width. To remedy this a plan was adopted and authorized by the Common Council which involved an exchange of these strips between the city and its grantees, so as to give each full blocks bounded by the new streets. The trustees of the cathedral owned a strip of land extending along the northerly side of Fifty-first street, being 4 feet 8 inches wide at Fourth avenue and tapering to a point at the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-first street. The balance of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, which was owned

The balance of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, which was owned by the city, was thus shut off from any frontage on Fifty-first street.

On the other hand the city owned a strip on the northerly side of Fiftieth street, being 5 feet 6 inches wide at Fourth avenue and 10 inches at Fifth avenue, excluding the trustees of the Cathedral and of St. Peter's from frontage, on Fiftieth street. As in numerous other age on Fiftieth street. As in numerous other similar cases an exchange of these small strips, similar cases an exchange of these small strips, so nearly equal in area, was made between the city and trustees in 1852, by which each secured the advantage of a full frontage on a street from which it had been excluded. The exchange in question was fair and was made in pursuance of a general plan and in no respect differed from a large number of other cases of like character.

f like character.

The city had inaugurated the policy of commuting the quit rents for a lump sum, and in pursuance of this policy the quit rent in ques-tion, four bushels of wheat, was capitalized tion, four bushels of wheat was capitalized at \$83.32 which sum was naid to the city by the trustees, and the release customary in such cases was made to them by city authorities by deed dated Nov. 11. 1852, and recorded in the Register's office in liber 620 of conveynnces, page 364. The sum so paid represents a capitalization of 6 per cent., taking a bushel of wheat at \$4.25. of wheat at \$1.25. Subsequently the trustees of St. Peter's

Church conveyed their interest to the trus-tees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, who thus became sole owners of the property.

In conclusion, Mr. Beekman said: "In all of the above transactions the dealing of the city with the Cathedral differed in no wise from a large number of similar ones had by the city with other owners of portions of its from a large number of similar ones had by the city with other owners of portions of its common lands, and it is apparent upon the face of the facts as I have detailed them, that the criticisms which have been passed upon the method of acquisition by the Cathedral of its property are wholly without founda-NEW YORK, April 8. D. J. PHELAN.

TO DEAL WITH TURKEY.

An Effective Method Suggested by One Who Knows the Turkish Ropes. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Your

London correspondent in his telegram that appeared in yesterday's Sun speaks of Europeans as sympathizing benevolently with this country in its efforts to obtain satisfaction of its claims from Turkey, but at the same time entertaining the almost universal belief that they will prove absolutely without result. He further cites the opinion of an officer of high rank in the British Foreign Office, who says that the American seizure of Smyran is out of the question, and generally advises a policy of patience; in Turkish, Yawash, go easy

With due respect to Europe and British Foreign Office opinions, there seems no reason why our Government should not proceed to collect the claim due and acknowledged by the Sultan, and, moreover, do it in a way that would not interfere with the interests or trade of any other country. The method I would suggest is this:

An American squadron might take possession the island of Lemnos off the mouth of the merchant or war marine. If that did not produce immediate results, which I believe it would, then there is the island of Rhodes, the custom house of which should in a short time furnish the amount of the indemnity. The would cause the money to be readily found and quickly paid, and at the same time would not interfere in the slightest degree with the are of the opinion that it must remain in order to suscommercial or political interests of any other | tain the bridge until such a time as further work can NEW YORK, April 23.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As your paper has become the most satisfactory arena in the country for the discussion of all religious questions, I want to refer a matter to you in the hope that both you and some of your able correspondents will express an opinion in regard to it.

Bishop Potter, on his return from Manila, stated that Chaplain Pierce was looking after the interests of the Episcopal Church out there and doing all he could to establish it there. Now, as a taxpayer who nelps to pay Chaplain Pierce's salary for a specific TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In con- | purpose, I object to his acting as the general agent of a particular religious denomination while he is employed and pald as your and my agent, as the agent of the United States. I and many others think some other form of religion, if they cannot be left undisturbed in what they have, would be better for the

> Have chaplains paid by the Government the right enter into the active propagation of their particular denominational views in our foreign possessions? ought not Chaplain Pierce to be called down" HAMPTON, Va., April 22. JOHN MANNING.

In Honor of the Concord Grape.

From the Boston Evening Transcript. It was verifably a unique occasion at Old Concord on Monday afternoon and one that smacked of the soil. All the elements were in harmony with the temembrance meeting" in honor of Ephraim Wales Bull, the originator of the Concord grape.

Pearl Necklace of One Strand Worth \$400,000. From the London Truth.

The Goldsmiths' and Sliversmiths' Company have sent to the Paris Exposition a necklace of pearls worth 190,000. It is the finest in the world and contains forty six pearls. The five central ones are immense

NEBRASKA WILDCAT BANKS.

An Experiment in Finance Made in the West Before the War. LINCOLN, Neb., April 21.- An object lesson in finance is presented by two large frames hanging in the museum of the Public Library of Omaha. In them is an almost complete collection of issues of the wildcat banks that flourished in Nebraska in the later '50's, when the theory of an irredeemable currency first found lodgement in the West. For many years there hung attached to one of the frames, the following quotation from a speech made by

county, at the time the first bill authorizing wildcat bank charters was passed. "When I shall have been gathered to my fathers and an humble monument graces the nation of all the records pertaining to this spot where lie buried my bones, it will gratify my soul to look down from the high battlements of heaven and read engraved thereon this simple and truthful inscription: 'Here lies an honest man-he voted against the inauguration of wildcat banks in Nebraska."

A. D. Jones, a Representative from Douglas

Curiously enough the first aggregation of capital ever incorporated in Nebraska was a ege by a subterfuge. Its title was the Western Fire and Marine Insurance and Exchange Company. Its charter gave it power to deal in exchange, and this power was speedily construed Its cashier was L. R. Tuttle, who was under President Lincoln Treasurer of the United States, and its paying teller was A. U. Wyman, who held the same office under a later Adminis tration. This was in 1855.

At the legislative session in 1856, the first reat battle over the incorporation of wildcat banks was fought out. J. Sterling Morton, afterward Secretary of Agriculture under President Cleveland, led the fight against the banks. He was just fresh from college, and his declaration that legitimate banking business could be maintained only upon surplus capital, of which there was then none in the Territory, carried no weight. When the measure came up in the Council he handed in a minority report from the committee to which the bills had been referred in which he sarcastically urged that each note issued should bear the legend. "Bill holders individually liable."

On the day the bill became a law five banks, at Nebraska City. Bellevne, Florence Omaha and Brownville, were incorporated. The stock ranged from \$50,000, and the stockholders were made individually liable for the redeven

and Brownville, were incorporated. The stock ranged from \$50,000, and the stockholders were made individually liable for the redemption of all currency issued. There was no provision for a specie reserve and no safeguard against individual rascality. So attractive a method of gaining wealth without exertion brought dozens of premoters of banks to the State when the next Legislature met. Six applications for charters were made. The committee grew alarmed and in its report pointed out that if these charters were granted and the banks issued currency to the limit allowed it would give a per capita circulation to Nebraska of \$750. As a result only two charters were granted.

Then the panic of 1857 came. The wave of bankruptcy which started with the failure in Cincinnati of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and in New York of John Thompson, the broker, did not strike Nebraska until several months later. Even while Eastern banks were toppling, the Western newspapers congratulated themselves upon the supposed fact that while Wall Street might be the money centre and the great stock and currency regulator, the money strength of the converger.

centre and the great stock and currency reg the money strength of the country West.

The Tuttle bank at Omaha failed first. It The Tuttle bank at Omaha failed first. It had issued currency without check and had less than \$200 cash on land when it closed. The Brownville bank was closed soon afterward. Its collapse was occasioned by the presentation for redemption by a lot of stempoat hands on their way up the Missouri of a few hundred dollars' worth of its currency. The cashier excused himself for a moment, walked out the back door and never came back. Just \$32 was realized to the sole of the walked out the back door and never came back. Just \$83 was realized at the sale of its assets. In the safe was found several thou-sand dollars worth of the bank's currency. The notes were excellent samples of the en-graving of the day, and so unimpaired were they in public estimation that long afterward a Brownville man was able to pass the bills off at St. Louis as good money. But two of the nine banks survived the conic.

But two of the nine banks survived the panic The only reminders of their existence are the musty court files and in the collection the musty court files and in the collections of several nunismatists. The only statistics available show that the total value of their notes in circulation, at their maximum of prosperity, was \$420,000 when their specie reserve was only \$126,000. The maximum of deposits was \$125,201 and loans and discounts \$418,-907. The maximum of capital stock issued was \$205,000.

The Platte Valley Bank at Nebraska City stood the strain longest, and so great was public confidence in it that when other banks were failing many helped to hold it up by deposits of specie. When it failed it redeemed every note at par, because its president would not

lic confidence in it that when other banks were failing many helped to hold it up by deposits of specie. When it failed it redeemed every note at par, because its president would not allow it to be said that paper bearing his name was ever hawked about at a discount. It was the only State bank owned by residents of the Territory, men frem Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin being behind the others.

One curious result of the circulation of so much money in the Territory was that people came to believe that if a man could only get his bills engraved he had a right to start a his bills engraved he had a right to start a bank. One without a charter was floated at Desto, a town no longer in existence. Its bills were sent as far away from home as possible. A local paper gave warning that when the crash came the good name of the town would suffer. An opposition retorted that the bank was as safe as any other, because its solveney and the redemption of the notes of all depended upon the individual stockholders. It had half a dozen imitators. The newspapers of the day tried to do their duty by occasionally quoting the market value of the various bank issues, which ran from fifty cents on the dollar to par.

The craze to get rich by means of manufactured money seized all kinds of companies. At one point a hotel was erected purely upon serip, at Lincoln the city government sought to make both ends meet by issuing serip that to make both ends meet by issuing serip that to make both ends meet by issuing serip that to make both ends meet by issuing serip to the animal of \$20,000 was printed. The capitol down an old building once used as a bank, a bundle of this scrip was found. Most of it was preserved as ciriosities, but some notes found their way into circulation, and were passed upon subarban grocers. At Omaha scrip to the amiunt of \$20,000 was issued to kuild a capitol. The sum proved insufficient, and another \$20,000 was printed. The capitol was completed, but was lost a few years later to Lincoln. Most of the serip proved ently justified as a war measure in which the citizens who fore the loss gained by the porary situation of the capitol at Ompha. Only two of the banks issued bills of a denomination as high as \$10 and the intention was that they should wander so far awaythat was that they should wander so far awa-they could not return to trouble the bank.

IN OLD NEW ENGLAND. Fresh, Frank Criticism of Their Labors by

the Selectmen of Lancaster. From the Coos County Democrat. work on the Lancaster bridge, inaugurated for the purpose of removing the pler on the New Hamp-

shire side, thereby to facilitate the annual log drive of

the Connecticut River Lumber Company, is practically

completed. The pler still remains, however, and we be accomplished. While the bridge, abutment and pier are very much improved and strenghtened, the work as a whole is considerable of a failure. The Selectmen are willing to take their full share of the blame and criticisms, and there is no doubt but that we shall receive it. Still, we feel that it should not all rest on us. The mistake was made in overes timating the strength of the trusses, the abutment and the old pier. Another error was the endeavor to build over an old structure, beginning at the top, while the foundation was rotten. Possibly we have benefited the bridge and lengthened its span of usefulness \$600 worth, but we doubt it.

As we were instructed by the vote of the town, so we have tried to do. In fact, we have exceeded the appropriation by almost a hundred dollars to make it a success, and now we wonder where we are at. We have neither removed the pier, satisfied the lumber company, the tax payers, nor ourselves. Respectfully THE SELECTMEN. submitted. APRIL 17.

One Exception

From the Chicago Times Herald. Burkley-Why is it a woman can never keep a secret?

Henpeck—But she can. I have never succeeded in getting my wife to tell me where she hides our pocketbook, and I've been trying for fifteen years.

Choice of Evils. From the Chicago Record. "Bertha, I think I hear a burglar down-

stairs."
Well, let him alone. If cook gets awake she'll call in seven policemen and we wont have a bite left in the house for breakfast."

From the Indiana polis Press. Mudge-Don't you believe in man's superiorty to woman? Vickwire Superiority in what? In using a